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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

S.K., D.G., and D.C., on behalf of themselves
 and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JUPITER RESEARCH, LLC; 3WIN
 CORPORATION; CB SOLUTIONS, LLC; and
 GREENLANE HOLDINGS, INC.,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:24-cv-9090

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs S.K., D.G., and D.C. (“Plaintiffs”), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, allege the following Class Action Complaint (the “Action”) against the above-captioned Defendants, Jupiter Research, LLC (“Jupiter”), 3Win Corporation (“3Win”), CB Solutions, LLC (“CB Solutions”), and Greenlane Holdings, Inc. (“Greenlane”) (collectively, the “Defendants” or “Distributor Defendants”), as well as regarding the unnamed co-conspirators, Shenzhen Smoore Technology Company, Limited and Smoore International Holdings Limited (collectively, “Smoore”), under federal and state law upon personal knowledge as to themselves and their own actions, and upon information and belief, including the investigation of their counsel seeking actual damages, treble damages, restitution, disgorgement of profits, a declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, pre- and post-judgment interest, and reasonable costs and attorneys’ fees, as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Across 38 states the consumption of cannabis is legal for either medicinal or recreational use. Millions of Americans use cannabis in a variety of methods consistent with their respective states’ laws. In many states, one of the only lawful ways to consume cannabis is through vaporization.

2. According to the National Institute of Health (“NIH”), “[v]aporization includes the heating of hash oil or cannabis plant material to release aerosolized cannabinoids, including tetrahydrocannabinol (“THC”) and cannabidiol, and is often combined with water vapor and inhaled.”¹ The NIH states that, “[c]annabis vaporization devices range from ... small portable pen-shaped devices, much like electronic cigarettes.”² These closed cannabis oil vaporizing systems, which includes a reusable electronic “pen” with a mouthpiece that attaches to a cartridge filled with cannabis oil or extract, are one of the only ways to consume cannabis products in many jurisdictions around the United States. Some cannabis pens are also “all-in-one” devices, which include all the component parts in one piece. Both categories of devices collectively make up the two different types of products at-issue in this Action, though as much as 85-90% of all closed cannabis oil

¹ Elizabeth R. Aston, Samantha Farris, Jane Metrik, and Rochelle K. Rosen, “*Vaporization of Marijuana Among Recreational Users*” J. STUD. ALCOHOL DRUGS (2019), at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6396515/> (last accessed June 23, 2024).

² *Id.*

1 vaporization uses a reusable pen with an inserted cartridge as opposed to a disposable all-in-one
2 device. As such, the relevant market at issue in this Action includes closed cannabis oil vaporizing
3 systems sold throughout the entirety of the United States (the “Relevant Market”).

4 3. At issue in this case are the actions of a monopolist in the Relevant Market, unnamed
5 co-conspirator, Smoore, who produces as much as 80% of the closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems
6 vaporization devices in the United States. In order to entrench its monopoly power, Defendants
7 engage in a slew of anticompetitive conduct which result in higher prices, poorer quality products
8 in terms of efficacy and safety, and a lack of necessity for innovation to create better products.

9 4. The products distributed by the Distributor Defendants and sold by Smoore include
10 the following : (1) a first tray of deformable material with voids for holding cartridge bodies; (2)
11 the cannabis cartridges themselves (without cannabis oil in them); (3) a cover that conceals the first
12 tray; (4) a second tray of deformable material with voids for holding mouthpieces; and (5) the
13 cannabis cartridge mouthpiece (the “Products”).

14 5. These Products are sold under the ‘CCELL’ brand (manufactured by Smoore and
15 distributed to cannabis retailers to be filled with cannabis oil by the Distributor Defendants) and
16 have been in the stream of commerce since 2016. Additionally, with respect to all-in-one products,
17 CCELL component parts are sent to various cannabis producers directly as well as distributed
18 through the Distributor Defendants to cannabis producers who then combine CCELL components
19 into an all-inclusive device.

20 6. Cannabis vaporization offers one of the healthiest ways to consume cannabis.
21 Because of the health impacts and ease of use, cannabis vaporization has become a wildly popular
22 industry that has continued to grow over the past decade. Furthermore, for medicinal cannabis
23 consumers, cannabis vaporization represents one of the more precise methods of cannabis
24 consumption used to address pain.

25 7. As cannabis vaporization has grown, so too has Smoore. However, Smoore’s growth
26 is not entirely organic as it has engaged in a long running campaign in violation of the antitrust laws
27 to dominate the Relevant Market.

28 8. Smoore’s anticompetitive conduct includes a multitude of unsavory acts.

1 9. Smoore's distributor agreements, which are the agreements made with the Distributor
2 Defendants are unlawful under the antitrust laws because the agreements for CCELL products
3 include illegal exclusivity agreements which forbids distributors from selling competing products,
4 mandatory price restraints that require distributors sell downstream at prices set by Smoore, banned
5 competition whereby Smoore's distributors are banned from selling Smoore's products to Smoore's
6 competitors and the collection of security deposits on sales to penalize distributors who do not
7 comply with Smoore's pricing restraints.

8 10. These restrictions foreclose market entry for smaller entrants, fix prices vertically for
9 downstream purchasers (leading to higher, fixed, or stabilized prices for end-consumers), harm both
10 intra-brand and interbrand competition in the Relevant Market and, because Smoore sells its
11 products directly to consumers, horizontally restrain competition between Smoore and Smoore's
12 distributors (including the Distributor Defendants).

13 11. This conduct has the effect of fixing prices in the Relevant Market, leading to higher
14 prices for consumers, poorer quality and less safe products, throttled innovation and a lack of inter-
15 brand and intra-brand competition.

16 12. Absent the distributor agreements, Smoore and Smoore's distributors ensure that
17 cannabis oil producers and end consumers, like Plaintiffs and the Class members, paid higher prices
18 for closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems than they otherwise would have.

19 13. Smoore heavily polices their restrictive agreements to prevent competition and
20 increase prices on closed cannabis oil vaporizer system customers who do not buy directly from
21 Smoore.

22 14. Critically, Smoore's iron grasp on the cannabis vaporization market and the
23 cooperation of Smoore's distributors (the Distributor Defendants) ensnares vulnerable cannabis
24 users who depend on cannabis as a form of medicine for severe pain and other ailments.

25 15. Finally, Smoore engages in both vertical and horizontal price fixing, as it insulates its
26 distributors from nascent competition and, if a distributor attempts to compete on price for in the
27 Relevant Market, Smoore would be contacted and asked to enforce the agreement between the
28 distributors by warning the other distributors against competing.

1 16. Over 2,000 brands use CCELL's products, including some of the most popular
2 cannabis brands sold in dispensaries, including GTI, Curaleaf, Cresco, Raw Garden, and others.
3 Because so many brands use CCELL products, consumers are harmed by Smoore's anticompetitive
4 agreements with distributors without even knowing that they purchased a Smoore CCELL product.
5 This is because cannabis brands do not disclose which products in the Relevant Market that they
6 use, however, much of the brands that exist use CCELL. What consumers do know, however, is
7 that they pay excessively high prices on finished products which contain cannabis in them – and
8 that the impact of this is caused by the downstream passage of supracompetitive prices from
9 distributors to dispensaries, and then, ultimately, to end consumers.

10 17. Against this backdrop, Plaintiffs bring this lawsuit against the Distributor Defendants
11 on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated indirect purchasers under Section 1 of the
12 Sherman Antitrust Act, the various state antitrust laws and under the common law doctrine of unjust
13 enrichment seeking actual damages, treble damages, restitution, disgorgement of profits into a
14 constructive trust, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, pre- and post-judgment interest, as well as
15 reasonable costs and attorney's fees associated with the prosecution of this Action.

16 **II. PARTIES**

17 ***Plaintiff S.K.***

18 18. Plaintiff S.K. is a citizen and resident of this District, in Walnut Creek, California.

19 19. As a resident of California, Plaintiff S.K. is legally allowed to purchase and/or
20 consume vaporized cannabis oil for his personal individual, recreational or medicinal use. Plaintiff
21 S.K. has purchased products in the Relevant Market at a licensed dispensary during the Class Period
22 (January 1, 2020 through the present day).

23 20. Each of these products represents an indirect purchase from Defendants. Throughout
24 the Class Period, Plaintiff S.K. has spent thousands of dollars on cannabis vaporizers, including the
25 brands which utilize Smoore's CCELL products and technology.

26 21. Plaintiff S.K. paid supracompetitive prices for products in the Relevant Market as a
27 result of Defendants' conduct as alleged herein.
28

Plaintiff D.G.

22. Plaintiff D.G. is a citizen and resident of Las Vegas, Nevada.

23. As a resident of Nevada, Plaintiff D.G. is legally allowed to purchase and/or consume vaporized cannabis oil for his personal individual, recreational or medicinal use. Plaintiff D.G. has purchased products in the Relevant Market at a licensed dispensary during the Class Period (January 1, 2020 through the present day).

24. Each of these products represents an indirect purchase from Defendants. Throughout the Class Period, Plaintiff D.G. has spent hundreds of dollars on cannabis vaporizers, including the brands which utilize Smoore's CCELL products and technology.

25. Plaintiff D.G. paid supracompetitive prices for products in the Relevant Market as a result of Defendants' conduct as alleged herein.

Plaintiff D.C.

26. Plaintiff D.C. is a citizen and resident of Winchester, Virginia, but previously lived in Los Angeles, California and Long Island, New York.

27. As a resident of California and New York, Plaintiff D.C. was legally allowed to purchase and/or consume vaporized cannabis oil for her personal individual, recreational or medicinal use.

28. Plaintiff D.C. has purchased products in the Relevant Market at a licensed dispensary during the Class Period (January 1, 2020 through the present day).

29. Each of these products represents an indirect purchase from Defendants. Throughout the Class Period, Plaintiff D.C. has spent hundreds of dollars on cannabis vaporizers, including the brands which utilize Smoore's CCELL products and technology.

30. Plaintiff D.C. paid supracompetitive prices for products in the Relevant Market as a result of Defendants' conduct as alleged herein.

Unnamed Co-Conspirator Shenzhen Smoore Technology Company, Limited

31. Shenzhen Smoore Technology Company Limited is a corporation organized under the laws of China, having its principal place of business located at Block 16, Dongcai Industry Park, Gushu Village, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China.

32. According to Smoore, “[f]ounded in 2009, Smoore is a global leader in vaporization technology solutions, manufacturing vaping devices and components for many vape brands and household names around the world... Smoore’s cannabis-focused brands include CCELL [products].”

33. Smoore is the largest vaping device manufacturer in the world, accounting for nearly 23% of the global market share in 2021.

34. Smoore’s CCELL’s factory is located in Shenzhen, China and Smoore employs over 10,000 employees globally.

35. Smoore frequently consents to personal jurisdiction in United States courts, as it has filed numerous patent and intellectual property cases in the United States since 2016, including in the Southern District of New York as well as in the Central District of California.

Unnamed Co-Conspirator Smoore International Holdings Limited

36. Smoore International Holdings Limited, either a parent company, subsidiary, or affiliate to Shenzhen Smoore Technology Company, Limited, is a corporation organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, having its principal place of business located at Block 16 Dongcai Industry Park, Gushu Villiage, Bao-an District, Shenzhen, China.

Distributor Defendant Jupiter Research, LLC

37. Defendant Jupiter Research, LLC is a limited liability company with its principal place of business located in Phoenix, Arizona.

38. Jupiter Research is one of four companies that distribute Smoore’s products throughout the Relevant Market. According to Jupiter Research, “Jupiter ... introduced the first CCELL by Smoore devices into the U.S. market in 2016.”

39. Upon information and belief, Jupiter Research first entered its distribution agreements with the aforementioned anticompetitive clauses with Smoore as early as 2016. Jupiter has sold millions of CCELL products throughout the Americas, Europe and Israel.

Distributor Defendant 3Win Corporation

40. Defendant 3Win Corporation is a corporation with its principal place of business located in Tempe, Arizona.

41. 3Win Corporation is one of four companies that distribute Smoore's products throughout the Relevant Market. According to 3Win Corporation, 3Win Corporation is the "preferred" wholesale distributor of Smoore's CCELL vape products.

42. Upon information and belief, 3Win Corporation entered into Smoore's distribution agreements with the aforementioned anticompetitive clauses as late as 2019, though perhaps significantly earlier.

Distributor Defendant CB Solutions, LLC

43. Defendant CB Solutions, LLC (doing business as "Canna Brand Solutions") is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Washington with its principal place of business located in Everett, Washington.

44. On information and belief, Daniel Allen and Kevin C. Ross are the only members of CB Solutions, LLC, and each of them are domiciled in the State of the State of Washington.

45. CB Solutions is one of four companies that distribute Smoore's products throughout the Relevant Market. On its website, CB Solutions holds itself out to be "an Official CCELL Distributor."

46. Upon information and belief, CB Solutions entered into Smoore's distribution agreements with the aforementioned anticompetitive clauses as early as 2017.

Distributor Defendant Greenlane Holdings, Inc.

47. Defendant Greenlane Holdings, Inc. is a corporation with its principal place of business located in Boca Raton, Florida.

48. Founded in 2005, Greenlane is publicly traded under the ticker "GNLN" on the NASDAQ. According to Greenlane, "Greenlane operates as a powerful house of brands and is the premier global platform for the development and distribution of premium cannabis accessories, packaging, vape solutions, and lifestyle products... Greenlane is a partner of choice as a third-party brand accelerator and omni-channel distribution platform for many of the industry's leading multi-state operators, licensed producers, and brands."

49. Greenlane is one of four companies that distribute Smoore's products throughout the Relevant Market. According to Greenlane, Greenlane "ha[s] enjoyed a strong partnership with

1 Smoore (via [Greenlane's] CCELL distribution business" since 2018.

2 50. Upon information and belief, Greenlane entered into distribution agreements with the
3 aforementioned anticompetitive clauses as early as 2018.

4 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 51. *Subject Matter Jurisdiction.* Plaintiffs S.K., D.G. and D.C. bring this Action under
6 Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15 and 26, to remedy violations of Section 1 of
7 the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, as well as under state antitrust laws and the doctrine of unjust
8 enrichment, such that subject matter jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332(d), 1337
9 and 1367. This Court has federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337 because
10 Plaintiffs assert claims arising under the federal antitrust laws, and as Plaintiffs bring this Action to
11 remedy violations of the Sherman Act. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs'
12 state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because all of the claims arise from the same facts and
13 circumstances and form part of the same case or controversy.

14 52. Additionally, this Court also has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law
15 claims under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"). *See*, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). This
16 Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because the amount in controversy
17 exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000.00 (exclusive of costs and interest), there are more than 100 putative
18 members of the Class and minimal diversity exists between the litigants, as one or more of the Class
19 members is a different citizen than Defendant.

20 53. *Personal Jurisdiction.* This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because,
21 *inter alia*, each Defendant either directly or through the ownership and/or control of its subsidiaries:
22 (a) transacted business throughout the United States, including in this District; (b) transacted for the
23 distribution or sale of Smoore's CCELL products throughout the United States and in this District;
24 (c) had substantial contacts with the United States, including in this District; and/or (d) was engaged
25 in an illegal conspiracy that was directed at and had the intended effect of causing injury to persons
26 residing in, located in, or doing business throughout the United States, including in this District.

27 54. *Venue.* This District is the proper venue for this litigation because pursuant to Section
28 12 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 22, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c) because one or more Defendants

transacted business or is otherwise subject to personal jurisdiction in this District, and a substantial portion of the affected interstate trade and commerce described below has been carried out in this District.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

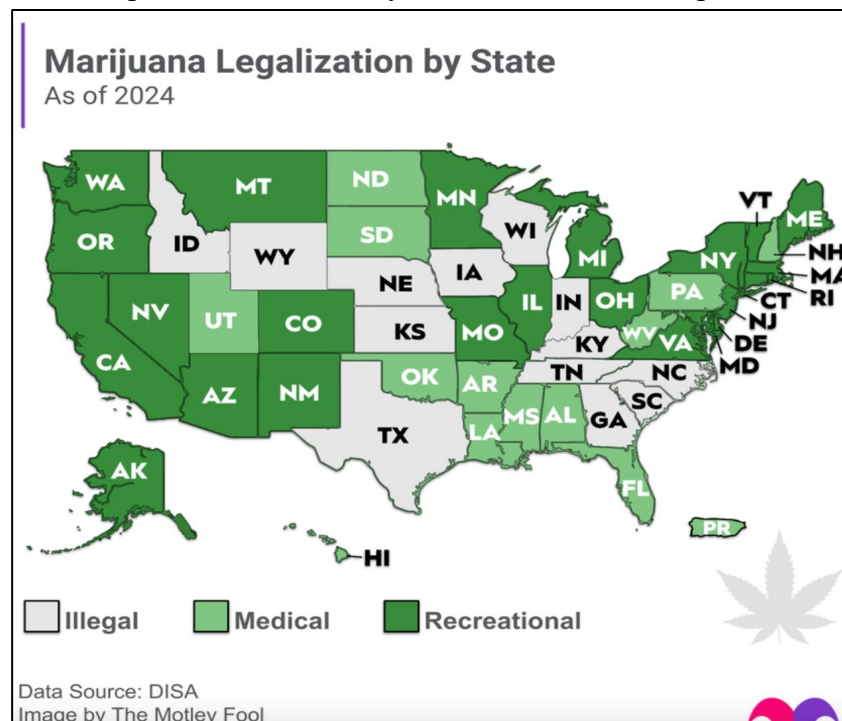
Cannabis Consumption in the United States

55. In the United States, cannabis-derived products were used as medicine for various ailments and for chronic pain during the 19th and into the 20th century. With the passage of the Marihuana Tax Act, stringent federal restrictions on the use and sale of cannabis in the U.S. began in 1937. And, from about 1937 through the mid-1990's, cannabis consumption of any kind was more-or-less forbidden throughout the U.S.

56. However, in 1996, California became the first state to allow the consumption of cannabis for medicinal purposes. And, in the time since, the trend of legalization for medicinal purposes spread to a majority of states by 2016.

57. Additionally, several states have legalized cannabis consumption – though with differing rules on specific types of consumption – for recreational use, beginning with Washington and Colorado in 2012.

58. The current patchwork of state-by-state cannabis consumption laws appear as follows:



59. In a very short amount of time, cannabis had been legalized in state markets across the country. This drastic and rapid change in policy left many previously barred entrants rushing to get a piece of this newly formed legal market for cannabis.

60. The rush to enter this new market, however, was not limited just to manufacturers of actual cannabis. The wave of new cannabis legalization in the United States also led to booming interest in new forms of cannabis consumption, including through the use of vaporization and vaporizer technology. Under cannabis prohibition, cannabis consumption methods were limited by the lack of professional cannabis producers investing research and development efforts into improving existing cannabis consumption methods. After legalization, cannabis producers looked for innovative ways to improve the cannabis experience for consumers, including through wider use of cannabis oils for use in vaporizers.

61. Vaporizer manufacturers, like Smoore, rushed to join this newly booming and burgeoning cannabis vaporization products market. Existing vaporization technology at the time was created for nicotine as opposed to cannabis oil. Liquids containing nicotine are not viscous and are homogenous; in comparison, cannabis oils are less stable, more viscous, and less homogenous. It is difficult to leverage nicotine vaporizer technology into the Relevant Market without substantial improvements. For example, many early vaporizer manufacturers used cotton wicks to heat cannabis oil, leading to a bitter and foul taste, burned oil, and the high risk of leakage and clogging.

62. Today, vaporization of cannabis products is extremely popular and is easily differentiated from other consumption methods, as explained below. Cannabis consumption in the United States has skyrocketed in-part due to the popularity as well as the relative and simplicity ease by which of consumption that cannabis oil vaporizers provide.

The Relevant Market

63. Closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems are a highly specialized product utilized by a group of core and sophisticated cannabis oil manufacturers and consumers whose preferences are strong enough to constitute an independent antitrust market, the Relevant Market.

64. ***Consumption and the Relevant Market.*** Cannabis, according to the NIH, refers to the “dried leaves, flowers, stems and seeds from the Cannabis sativa L plant. The plant contains the

chemical THC and other similar compounds. Extracts can also be made from the cannabis plant.”

65. Cannabis can be sold as a solid, usually as either a resin or as a dried plant material; cannabis can also be mixed into food products and sold as ingestible “edible” products; or, and relevant to this Action, cannabis can be extracted into oils and waxes.

66. Products designed for cannabis inhalation generally fall into two categories: smoking products and vaporizer products. While smoking products rely on combustion to produce smoke that is inhaled into the lungs, vaporizer products do not involve burning or smoking. Instead, vaporizer products vaporize or aerosolize cannabis oil or extracts.

67. ***Cannabis Vaporizers.*** Cannabis vaporizers include both open and closed cannabis systems. In an open cannabis vaporizer system, the consumer separately purchases cannabis without a reservoir, such as dried cannabis plant material (or “flower”), which is then inserted into the vaporizer device by the consumer. An image of an open cannabis vaporizer system (which was taken from the New York Times) can be seen below:



68. In contrast, and relevant to this Action, are closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems. These products are purchased by the consumer and include both the cannabis product and the reservoir, which is pre-filled by a downstream cannabis manufacturer that purchases closed cannabis

vaporizer system products from distributors like the Distributor Defendants. The initial products (into which the cannabis oil is inserted) is produced by a manufacturer of products in the Relevant Market, like Smoore.

69. Of the closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems, there are two different kinds: (1) all-in-one devices and (2) vape cartridge pens. The latter includes a reusable electronic “pen” with a mouthpiece that attaches to a cartridge filled with cannabis oil. Some cannabis pens are also “all-in-one” devices, which include all the component parts in one piece. All-in-one devices are generally regarded as a different product than the reusable electronic pens because all-in-one devices are disposable and the non-cannabis components of the pen cannot be reused after all the cannabis oil or extract in the cannabis cartridge attached to the pen is entirely consumed.

70. An example of an all-in-one, disposable cannabis vaporizer pen appears as follows:



71. This image is of a finished cannabis oil vaporizer product which incorporates a closed cannabis oil vaporizer system product and cannabis oil.

72. An example of a reusable cannabis oil vaporizer appears as follows:



73. **Geographic Market.** The relevant geographic market for closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems is the entirety of the United States. Cannabis is currently legal for recreational use in 24 states, and for medical use in an additional 14 states – for a total of 38 out of 50 states. While each state’s cannabis market is localized to within the borders of that respective state, the market for closed cannabis oil vaporizer products is nationwide, as closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems not containing cannabis, such as the products at issue in this Action, can be shipped nationwide.

74. **Interchangeability.** Vaporizer systems are not generally interchangeable with other methods of consuming cannabis, including smoking and edible consumption. Vaporizers are generally regarded as less harmful than smoking products because vaporizers do not entail the inhalation of carcinogen-rich smoke. Vaporizer products are also more discreet and easier to use than smoking products.

75. By comparison, edibles are absorbed differently because they interact with the digestive system as opposed to interacting with the pulmonary system. Smoking is seen as more harmful to health than edibles and vaporization.

76. With respect to vaporizers specifically, cannabis vaporizers include both open and

1 closed cannabis systems. In an open cannabis system, the cannabis consumer separately purchases
2 cannabis without a reservoir, such as dried cannabis flower, which is then inserted into a vaporizer
3 device by the consumer. In contrast, the closed cannabis vaporizer system requires the purchase of
4 both the cannabis product and the reservoir at once – which is prefilled by the cannabis product
5 manufacturer.

6 77. Closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems are often much smaller than open cannabis
7 vaporizer systems and can be consumed more discreetly. While open cannabis vaporizer systems
8 may require further tending and processing of cannabis flower, such as grinding into smaller pieces,
9 closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems require no such further processing. Open cannabis vaporizer
10 systems are not reasonably interchangeable with closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems because they
11 lack the unique characteristics of closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems, including the ease and
12 cleanliness of use as well as discretion.

13 78. The most common form of closed cannabis oil vaporizer system is a “510” threaded
14 cartridge, which accounts for nearly 90% of closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems sales in recent
15 years. The sale of 510 cartridges is much more common than other forms of filled cartridges, filled
16 pods, and all-in-one devices offered by cannabis dispensaries throughout the United States.

17 79. An example of a 510 cartridge with cannabis oil or extract in it can be seen below:



1 80. The average wholesale price of an empty, non-filled (with cannabis oil or extract)
2 closed system oil vaporizer cartridge is between \$0.80 and \$2.00.

3 81. ***Closed Cannabis Oil Vaporizer Systems are an Independent Market.*** Because of
4 the differences between varying cannabis consumption methods, closed cannabis oil vaporizer
5 systems are highly specialized products utilized by a core and sophisticated subsection of consumers
6 whose preferences are strong enough to constitute an independent market.

7 82. As such, closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems do not exhibit strong, positive cross-
8 elasticity of demand with respect to the price of other cannabis consumption, or even other cannabis
9 vaporizer, products. Thus, if a hypothetical monopolist were to impose a small but significant non-
10 transitory increase in the price (SSNIP), cannabis oil consumers would not switch to alternative
11 products and thereby render the price unprofitable, because no other product would result in a
12 cannabis consumption product with the unique characteristics discussed herein.

13 83. ***High Barriers to Entry.*** The development and manufacture of closed cannabis oil
14 vaporizer systems requires a lengthy research and development process, extensive and particular
15 facilities and equipment, as well as exhaustive testing in bench samples and at scale. In particular,
16 the production of closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems requires suitable manufacturing plants with
17 appropriate equipment and advanced laboratories with specific equipment, including costly and
18 unconventional machines and devices.

19 84. In the case of price increases, other manufacturers that compete with Smoore would
20 be unable to respond by promptly altering their production processes to enter the market in order to
21 render the price increase unprofitable, especially because the development process is lengthy, costly,
22 and requires responses to specific technical requirements of cannabis oil manufacturers.

23 85. With respect to Smoore, there are substantial barriers to market entry in the Relevant
24 Market because of Smoore's unreasonably restrictive and anticompetitive distribution agreements,
25 as well as horizontal and vertical price controls.

26 86. As a result, supply-side substitution is unlikely, and, as such, the possibility of supply-
27 side substitution does not meaningfully constrain prices in the Relevant Market.
28

Smoores Products and Dominant Market Power

87. **Smoores Products.** Smoores offered and continues to offer for sale cannabis cartridge packaging and capping systems for filling and capping oil-vaporizing cannabis cartridges.

88. Smoores products include:

- i. A first tray of deformable material with voids for holding cartridge bodies;
- ii. The cannabis oil cartridge (without any cannabis oil or extract in it);
- iii. A cover that conceals the first tray;
- iv. A second tray with voids for holding mouthpieces; and
- v. The mouthpiece.

89. Each of these products are used in conjunction with each other to consume cannabis oil or extract. Smoores CCELL branded products are sold by over 2,000 different cannabis brands as finished cannabis oil vaporizer products.

90. CCELL, which Smoores claims is “a technology brand and global innovator in the portable vaporizer space that revolutionized the industry,” was a line of closed cannabis oil vaporization system products established by Smoores in 2016 and has become one of the worlds largest vaporizer brands.

91. Smoores, through the CCELL brand, sells wholesale vaporizer hardware directly to cannabis oil and extract producers who then sell those closed cannabis oil system devices to retail outlets (like licensed dispensaries) and directly to consumers, depending on jurisdiction. Smoores also sells its CCELL brand products to retail outlets (and then to consumers) through its distributors, including the four Distributor Defendants.

92. CCELL products are also used for all-in-one disposable closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems, including for numerous popular brands purchased by the Class members.

93. **Market Power.** Smoores had and has market power in the closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems market in the Relevant Market, which allows Smoores to unilaterally control prices and exclude competitors, by means other than competition on the merits. Further, through the anticompetitive conduct as alleged herein, Smoores leveraged its market power in the closed cannabis oil vaporizer system market to exclude and further control and illegally leverage the market

1 for closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems by utilizing coercive distribution agreements and
2 unreasonable horizontal and vertical pricing and sales agreements.

3 94. Because of Smoore's exclusive distribution agreements, Smoore has been able to
4 forestall competition in the Relevant Market, making it unlikely that another entrant could gain a
5 meaningful market share in the Relevant Market at the time of the violations of antitrust law as
6 alleged herein.

7 95. Further, the development of products in the Relevant Market is a lengthy, costly and
8 uncertain process. Barriers to entry are further exacerbated by Smoore's anticompetitive conduct
9 which harms competition in the Relevant Market. Smoore's actions in totality represent direct
10 evidence of market power.

11 96. In particular, Smoore had and has the ability to unilaterally raise prices substantially
12 and utilize that power to exclude competition in the Relevant Market through its dealings with the
13 Distributor Defendants.

14 97. Additionally, Smoore's dominant market share gives the Distributor Defendants two
15 options: either participate in Smoore's anticompetitive scheme (including participating in horizontal
16 price fixing and exclusive dealing) or face the consequences of not being able to do business with
17 Smoore, risking the loss of supplier in the Relevant Market with as high as a nearly 80% market
18 share during the statutory period.

19 98. Smoore's monopoly power and motivation to throttle competition in the Relevant
20 Market is also reflected in its financial success, as well as that of the Distributor Defendants who
21 benefit from the collective conduct as alleged herein.

22 **Defendants' Anticompetitive Distribution Agreements**

23 99. Smoore, through its CCELL brand, distributes its closed cannabis oil vaporizer
24 systems products both by selling directly to cannabis oil and extract producers, and, primarily,
25 through distributors. Smoore uses its distribution agreements to limit competition in the Relevant
26 Market. Specifically, on information and belief, Smoore uses the following anticompetitive terms
27 in its distribution agreements (which then have the resulting anticompetitive harms):

28 100. **Exclusivity.** CCELL distributors are forbidden from selling competing products in

1 the Relevant Market. This has the effect of distorting competition for different products in the
2 Relevant Market and it forecloses the possibility that others could penetrate the Relevant Market
3 (especially smaller entrants).

4 101. For example, Smoore has terminated the distribution of competing products
5 (manufactured by NLV) through Greenlane – foreclosing NLV from an important distribution
6 opportunity and harming consumers in the process.

7 102. **Horizontal Price Fixing.** CCELL distributors must provide customer lists and prices
8 to Smoore each month in order to police pricing. Smoore’s distribution agreements and this
9 enforcement of pricing policies explicitly and implicitly ban distributors from competing with
10 Smoore or other distributors on pricing. And, because Smoore also sells its products directly to
11 consumers, Smoore’s distribution agreements are effectively horizontal restraints that unreasonably
12 and illegally limit competition in the Relevant Market.

13 103. Further, these agreements effectively require distributors to sell Smoore’s products at
14 prices or above the prices at which Smoore – a horizontal competitor as well as a manufacturer –
15 sells its products into the Relevant Market.

16 104. Smoore also ensures that their distribution agreements are enforced through the use
17 of mandatory reporting by the Distributor Defendants in order to prevent competition and increase
18 prices to closed cannabis oil vaporizer system consumers.

19 105. Collectively, this horizontal price fixing is *per se* illegal and it has the effect of
20 eliminating price competition between the Distributor Defendants and Smoore, and leads to higher
21 prices for consumers, like Plaintiffs and Class members.

22 106. **Vertical Price Fixing.** CCELL distributors must sell at CCELL approved pricing.
23 This unlawful price maintenance includes mandatory wholesale price guidelines to restrict price
24 competition between distributors of CCELL products. This has the effect of the controlling
25 downstream market (and, specifically, prices) by ensuring that end purchasers pay supracompetitive
26 prices in the Relevant Market as opposed to what the market naturally dictates.

27 107. **Exclusive Dealing.** CCELL distributors are banned from selling CCELL products to
28 competing distributors and thus ensures that CCELL’s price maintenance and horizontal price fixing

1 cannot be undercut by distributors looking to chip away at Smoore's dominant market share. This
2 leads to higher prices for consumers.

3 108. ***Security Deposits.*** Smoore requires a security deposit and will deduct money for
4 violations of the distribution agreements, including the stringent mandatory price guidelines set by
5 Smoore to fix prices both vertically and horizontally. This has the effect of locking distributors into
6 Smoore's anticompetitive scheme and allows Smoore to police the Distributor Defendants and
7 enforce the distribution agreements — otherwise the Distributor Defendants are financially
8 penalized.

9 109. All in all, rather than allow the Distributor Defendants to compete on the merits in the
10 Relevant Market, these restrictions restrain trade and reduce both intra-brand and inter-brand
11 competition for closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems.

12 ***Interstate Commerce***

13 110. Smoore sells and the Distributor Defendants distribute and sell cannabis vaporizer
14 products in the Relevant Market in a consistent, continuous and uninterrupted manner, affecting the
15 flow of interstate commerce, including in this District.

16 111. Thus, the conduct as alleged herein harms interstate commerce and has done so since
17 the anticompetitive conduct began and will continue to do so until the anticompetitive conduct
18 ceases.

19 ***Antitrust Injury***

20 112. Antitrust injury, in the form of suppressed competition and harm to consumers within
21 the Relevant Market, is the sort of conduct that the antitrust laws forbid.

22 113. ***Harm to Competition.*** The alleged conduct harms competition because it leads to
23 reduced price competition in the Relevant Market, fewer competitors in the Relevant Market due to
24 exclusionary conduct and high barriers to entry, and throttled incentive to innovate, leading to
25 poorer products (and, therefore, poorer returns) for end users.

26 114. ***Harm to Consumers.*** The alleged conduct harms consumers because consumers end
27 up paying higher prices due to lack of price competition as well as vertical and horizontal price
28 fixing. Additionally, consumers have fewer brand choices to choose from because of Smoore's

insulation of the Relevant Market from nascent and actual competitors. Finally, consumers' product options in the Relevant Market are more limited and have less of an incentive to be improved upon due to the conduct of Smoore and the Distributor Defendants.

115. Many cannabis consumers, especially medicinal cannabis consumers, consume cannabis because they are in a severe amount of pain due to medical ailments. Defendants prey on this desperation for pain relief and the desire of these folks to be able to live their lives free of health constraints as best they can. Because Defendants know that these vulnerable consumers are willing to pay premium prices for cannabis products, especially vaporized cannabis products, they use this willingness to pay as cover to collude and act nefariously.

116. The antitrust laws provide no safe harbor to Defendants who violate them – especially as brazenly as Defendants in this Action.

117. No safe harbor applies here, and Defendants should be forced to redress Plaintiffs and Class members' injuries.

V. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

118. Plaintiffs bring this Action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, specifically F.R.C.P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3) as a representative of the Class (hereinafter defined collectively as the "Class"), which is defined as follows:

Nationwide Class. All indirect purchaser, end-user consumers in the United States who purchased CCELL closed cannabis oil vaporization products, component parts or all-in-one devices initially designed and manufactured by Smoore from a licensed dispensary or other retailer from January 1, 2020 through the present day or, alternatively, during the statutory period ("Class Period").

119. Additionally, Plaintiffs bring this Action as representatives of the following subclass of individuals:

State Indirect Purchaser Class. All indirect purchaser, end-user consumers in the state or commonwealth Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin and any other unnamed United States indirect purchaser jurisdictions who purchased CCELL closed cannabis oil vaporization products, component parts or all-in-one devices initially designed and manufactured by Smoore from a licensed

1 dispensary or other retailer from January 1, 2020 through the present day or,
2 alternatively, during the statutory period (“Class Period”).

3 120. Excluded from the Class are Defendants’ various subsidiaries, affiliates, officers and
4 directors, and any entity in which Defendants have a controlling interest; and all judicial officers
5 assigned to hear any aspect of this Action.

6 121. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify or amend the definition of the proposed Classes
7 before the Court determines whether certification is appropriate.

8 122. **Numerosity.** Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder would be
9 impracticable, as millions of Class members exist.

10 123. **Commonality.** Questions of law and fact common to the Class include:

- 11 (a) Whether Defendants engaged in anticompetitive acts aimed at unreasonably
12 restraining competition in the Relevant Market;
- 13 (b) Whether such conduct violates the Sherman Act and state antitrust statutes;
- 14 (c) Whether any or all of the Defendants were unjustly enriched;
- 15 (d) Whether such conduct injured the Class members; and
- 16 (e) Whether monetary damages and injunctive relief should be provided to Class
17 members as a result of Defendants’ wrongful conduct.

18 124. **Typicality.** Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of those of other Class members because
19 Plaintiffs, like every other Class member, was harmed by way of the conduct as alleged herein.
20 Plaintiffs, like all other Class members, were injured by Defendants’ uniform conduct. Plaintiffs
21 are advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of themselves and all other Class
22 members, such that there are no defenses unique to Plaintiffs. The claims of Plaintiffs and those of
23 the other Class members arise from the same operative facts and are based on the same legal
24 theories.

25 125. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and
26 protect the interests of the Class members in that they have no disabling or disqualifying conflicts
27 of interest that would be antagonistic to those of the other members of the Class. Additionally, the
28 damages and infringement of rights that Plaintiffs suffered are typical of other Class members, and
Plaintiffs seek no relief that is antagonistic or adverse to the members of the Class. Plaintiffs have

1 retained counsel experienced in antitrust class action litigation, and Plaintiffs intend to prosecute
2 this action vigorously.

3 126. **Superiority of Class Action.** A class action is superior to other available methods
4 for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, as the pursuit of numerous individual
5 lawsuits would not be economically feasible for individual Class members, and certification as a
6 class action will preserve judicial resources by allowing the Class's common issues to be
7 adjudicated in a single forum, avoiding the need for duplicative hearings and discovery in individual
8 actions that are based on an identical set of facts. In addition, without a class action, it is likely that
9 many members of the Class will remain unaware of the claims they may possess.

10 127. The litigation of the claims brought herein is manageable. Defendants' uniform
11 conduct, the consistent provisions of the relevant laws and the ascertainable identities of Class
12 members demonstrate that there would be no significant manageability problems with prosecuting
13 this lawsuit as a class action.

14 128. Adequate notice can be given to Class members directly using information maintained
15 in the parties' records.

16 129. **Predominance.** The issues in this action are appropriate for certification because
17 such claims present only particular, common issues, the resolution of which would advance the
18 disposition of this matter and the parties' interests therein.

19 130. This proposed class action does not present any unique management difficulties.
20 Class action treatment is the superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the
21 controversy in that, among other things, such treatment will permit many similarly situated people
22 to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the
23 unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender.
24 The benefits of proceeding through the class mechanism, including providing injured persons with
25 a method of obtaining redress for claims that might not be practicable for them to pursue
26 individually, substantially outweigh any difficulties that may arise in the management of this class
27 action.
28

VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

VIOLATION OF THE SHERMAN ACT

SECTION 1 – UNREASONABLE RESTRAINTS OF TRADE (15 U.S.C. § 1)

(Against All Defendants)

131. Plaintiffs reallege and repeat each and every allegation as if fully set forth herein.

132. Beginning sometime before but not later than January 1, 2019 (the “Conspiracy Period”), Smoore and the Distributor Defendants entered into a continuing contract, combination or conspiracy to unreasonably restrain trade and commerce in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act by artificially reducing or eliminating competition for the pricing of closed cannabis oil vaporizer systems products sold indirectly to United States consumers.

133. Specifically, Smoore’s unreasonably restrictive distribution agreements constitute agreements in restraint of trade that were entered into for the purpose of contracting, combining, or conspiring to raise, fix, maintain or stabilize the prices of closed cannabis oil vaporizer system products sold to indirect purchasers in the United States during the Conspiracy Period.

134. Smoore’s distribution agreements for CCELL products include illegal exclusivity agreements which forbids distributors from selling competing products, mandatory price restraints that require distributors sell downstream at prices set by Smoore, banned competition whereby Smoore’s distributors are banned from selling Smoore’s products to Smoore’s competitors and the collection of security deposits on sales to penalize distributors who do not comply with Smoore’s pricing restraints.

135. These restrictions foreclose market entry for smaller entrants, fix prices vertically for downstream purchasers (leading to higher, fixed, or stabilized prices for end-consumers), harm both intra-brand and interbrand competition in the Relevant Market and, because Smoore sells its products directly to consumers, horizontally restrain competition between Smoore and Smoore’s distributors (the Distributor Defendants). This conduct has the effect of fixing prices in the Relevant Market, leading to higher prices for consumers, poorer quality and less safe products, throttled innovation and a lack of inter-brand and intra-brand competition.

1 136. Absent these agreements, Smoore and the Defendants ensure that cannabis oil
2 producers and end consumers, like Plaintiff and the Class members, paid higher prices for closed
3 cannabis oil vaporizer systems than they otherwise would have. Smoore heavily polices their
4 restrictive agreements in order to prevent competition and increase prices on closed cannabis oil
5 vaporizer system customers who do not buy directly from Smoore. Critically, Smoore's iron grasp
6 on the cannabis vaporization market and the cooperation of Smoore's distributors ensnares
7 vulnerable cannabis users who depend on cannabis as a form of medicine for severe pain and other
8 ailments. Finally, Smoore engages in both vertical and horizontal price fixing, as it insulates its
9 distributors from nascent competition and, if a distributor attempts to compete on price for in the
10 Relevant Market, Smoore would be contacted and asked to enforce the agreement between the
11 distributors by warning the other distributors against competing.

12 137. As a result of Smoore and the Distributor Defendants' unlawful conduct and acts taken
13 in furtherance of the conspiracy, prices for closed cannabis oil vaporizer system products sold to
14 indirect purchasers in the United States were raised, fixed, maintained or stabilized at artificially
15 inflated levels.

16 138. The contract, combination or conspiracy between Smoore and the Distributor
17 Defendants consisted of a continuing agreement, understanding and concerted action among the
18 Defendants. For purposes of formulating and effectuating their contract, combination or conspiracy,
19 Smoore and the Distributor Defendants did those things they combined or conspired to do,
20 including: (1) agreeing to the anticompetitive distribution agreements, (2) policing the agreements
21 through continuous monitoring of the conspiracy and bilateral communications with distributors,
22 and (3) punishing competitive behavior by any distributor attempting to act in a competitive manner.

23 139. As a result of Smoore's unlawful conduct, as well as that of the Distributor
24 Defendants, Plaintiffs and Class members have been injured in business and property by incurring
25 higher costs to procure closed cannabis oil vaporizer system products than it otherwise would have
26 incurred but for Defendants' conduct.

27 140. Plaintiffs and Class members have suffered antitrust injury and damages as a result of
28 Smoore and the Distributor Defendants' unlawful conduct. Plaintiffs and Class members injuries

1 include supracompetitive prices for products in the Relevant Market and, as such, Plaintiffs and
2 Class members seek declaratory and injunctive relief under this Count.

3 **COUNT II**

4 **VIOLATIONS OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS**

5 **(Against All Defendants)**

6 141. Plaintiffs reallege and repeat each and every allegation as if fully set forth herein.

7 142. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated the following state
8 antitrust statutes:

9 *Arizona's Uniform State Antitrust Act (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1401)*

10 143. **Arizona.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement
11 in violation of Arizona state law.

12 144. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for cannabis
13 vaporizers sold in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in
14 the Relevant Market in Arizona; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed,
15 maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Arizona. During the Class
16 Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Arizona's commerce. Accordingly,
17 Plaintiff and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

18 *California's Cartwright Act (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16700)*

19 145. **California.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful
20 agreement in violation of California state law.

21 146. The violations of California state law consisted, without limitation, of continuing an
22 unlawful trust in the Relevant Market, the objective of which was to raise prices. This has deprived
23 Californians of free and open competition in the Relevant Market.

24 147. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for cannabis
25 vaporizers sold in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in
26 the Relevant Market in California; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed,
27 maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout this California. During the
28 Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted California's commerce.

1 Accordingly, Plaintiff and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute
2 including treble damages and reasonable attorneys' fees.

3 Connecticut's Antitrust Act (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-24)

4 148. **Connecticut.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful
5 agreement in violation of Connecticut state law.

6 149. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for cannabis
7 vaporizers sold in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in
8 the Relevant Market in Connecticut; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed,
9 maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Connecticut. During the Class
10 Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Connecticut's commerce. Accordingly,
11 Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

12 The District of Columbia Antitrust Act (D.C. Code § 28-4501)

13 150. **District of Columbia.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an
14 unlawful agreement in violation of District of Columbia law.

15 151. Due to monopolization and restraints of trade, the citizens of the District of Columbia
16 have paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices in the Relevant Market.

17 152. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for cannabis
18 vaporizers sold in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in
19 the Relevant Market in the District of Columbia; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised,
20 fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout the District of Columbia.
21 During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted District of Columbia's
22 commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this
23 statute.

24 Florida's Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act (Fla. Stat. § 501.201(2))

25 153. **Florida.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement
26 in violation of Florida state law.

27 154. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for cannabis
28 vaporizers sold in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers of

cannabis vaporizers in the Relevant Market in Florida; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Florida. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Florida's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Illinois Antitrust Act (740 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 10/3(1))

155. **Illinois.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Illinois state law.

156. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for cannabis vaporizers sold in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Illinois; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Illinois. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Illinois's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Iowa Competition Law (Iowa Code § 553.1)

157. **Iowa.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Iowa state law.

158. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for cannabis vaporizers sold in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Iowa; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Iowa. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Iowa's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Kansas Restraint of Trade Act (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-101)

159. **Kansas.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Kansas state law.

160. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Kansas; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially

1 higher levels throughout Kansas. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially
 2 impacted Kansas's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief
 3 available under this statute.

4 Maine's Antitrust Statute (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Title 10 § 1101)

5 161. **Maine.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement
 6 in violation of Maine state law.

7 162. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant
 8 Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Maine;
 9 and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially
 10 higher levels throughout Maine. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially
 11 impacted Maine's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief
 12 available under this statute.

13 Maryland's Antitrust Statute (Md. Code Ann. § 11-204(a))

14 163. **Maryland.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful
 15 agreement in violation of Maryland state law.

16 164. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for in the
 17 Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market
 18 in Maryland; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized
 19 at artificially higher levels throughout Maryland. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal
 20 conduct substantially impacted Maryland's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members
 21 seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

22 The Michigan Antitrust Reform Act (Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.771)

23 165. **Michigan.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful
 24 agreement in violation of Michigan state law.

25 166. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant
 26 Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in
 27 Michigan; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at
 28 artificially higher levels throughout Michigan. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct

substantially impacted Michigan's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Minnesota Antitrust Law (Minn. Stat. § 325D.49, et seq. & 325D.57)

167. **Minnesota.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Minnesota state law.

168. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Minnesota; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Minnesota. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Minnesota's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

Mississippi's Antitrust Statute (Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-1)

169. **Mississippi.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Mississippi state law.

170. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Mississippi; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Mississippi. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Mississippi's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Nebraska Junkin Act (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-801)

171. **Nebraska.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Nebraska state law.

172. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Nebraska; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Nebraska. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Nebraska's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all

1 forms of relief available under this statute.

2 *The Nevada Unfair Trade Practices Act (Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598A.010)*

3 173. **Nevada.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement
4 in violation of Nevada state law.

5 174. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for in the
6 Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers of in the Relevant
7 Market in Nevada; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or
8 stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Nevada. During the Class Period, Defendants'
9 illegal conduct substantially impacted Nevada's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class
10 members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

11 *New Hampshire's Antitrust Statute (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. Title XXXI § 356)*

12 175. **New Hampshire.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful
13 agreement in violation of New Hampshire state law.

14 176. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for in the
15 Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market
16 in New Hampshire; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or
17 stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout New Hampshire. During the Class Period,
18 Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted New Hampshire's commerce. Accordingly,
19 Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

20 *The New Mexico Antitrust Act (N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-1-1)*

21 177. **New Mexico.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful
22 agreement in violation of New Mexico state law.

23 178. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant
24 Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in New
25 Mexico; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at
26 artificially higher levels throughout New Mexico. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal
27 conduct substantially impacted New Mexico's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class
28 members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

Section 340 of New York's General Business Law (N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 340)

179. **New York.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of New York state law.

180. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in New York; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout New York. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted New York's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The North Carolina General Statutes (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1)

181. **North Carolina.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of North Carolina state law.

182. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition for in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in North Carolina; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout North Carolina. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted North Carolina's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The North Dakota Uniform State Antitrust Act (N.D. Cent. Code § 51-08.1-01)

183. **North Dakota.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of North Dakota state law.

184. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in North Dakota; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout North Dakota. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted North Dakota's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

Oregon's Antitrust Law (Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.705)

185. **Oregon.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Oregon state law.

186. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Oregon; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Oregon. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Oregon's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Puerto Rican Anti-Monopoly Act (P.R. Laws Title 10 § 260)

187. **Puerto Rico.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Puerto Rico law.

188. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Puerto Rico; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Puerto Rico. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Puerto Rico's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Rhode Island Antitrust Act (6 R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-36-1)

189. **Rhode Island.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Rhode Island state law.

190. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Rhode Island; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Rhode Island. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Rhode Island's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

South Dakota's Antitrust Statute (S.D. Codified Laws § 37-1-3.1)

191. **South Dakota.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of South Dakota state law.

192. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in South Dakota; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout South Dakota. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted South Dakota's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Tennessee Trade Practices Act (Tenn. Code § 47-25-101)

193. **Tennessee.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Tennessee state law.

194. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Tennessee; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Tennessee. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Tennessee's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Utah Antitrust Act (Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-3101)

195. **Utah.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Utah state law.

196. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Utah; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Utah. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Utah's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

West Virginia's Antitrust Statute (W. Va. Code § 47-18-1)

197. **West Virginia.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of West Virginia state law.

198. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in West Virginia; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout West Virginia. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted West Virginia's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

The Wisconsin Antitrust Act (Wis. Stat. § 133.01)

199. **Wisconsin.** Defendants have monopolized trade and entered into an unlawful agreement in violation of Wisconsin state law.

200. Defendants' conduct had the following effects: (1) price competition in the Relevant Market was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated for purchasers in the Relevant Market in Wisconsin; and (2) prices in the Relevant Market were raised, fixed, maintained, and/or stabilized at artificially higher levels throughout Wisconsin. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially impacted Wisconsin's commerce. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class members seek all forms of relief available under this statute.

201. Under the laws of each of these states, indirect purchasers have standing under the antitrust and consumer protection statutes to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint.

202. There are no procompetitive benefits that outweigh the anticompetitive effects of Defendants' monopolization and restraint of trade in the Relevant Market.

203. Accordingly, Class members are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive relief.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

204. To remedy these illegal acts, Plaintiffs request that this Court:

- a. Determine that this action may be maintained as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(3), and direct that reasonable notice of this action, as provided by Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2), be given to the Class and appoint Plaintiffs as representatives of the Class
- b. Find that Defendants' conduct was unlawful, as alleged herein;
- c. Award such declaratory relief, injunctive relief and other equitable relief as the Court deems just and proper;
- d. Award Plaintiffs and Class members statutory, actual, compensatory, consequential, treble, punitive, and nominal damages, as well as restitution and/or disgorgement of profits unlawfully obtained;
- e. Award Plaintiffs and Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- f. Award Plaintiffs and Class members reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses; and
- g. Grant such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

VIII. JURY DEMAND

205. Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury so triable on all claims so triable under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b).

DATED: December 16, 2024.

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